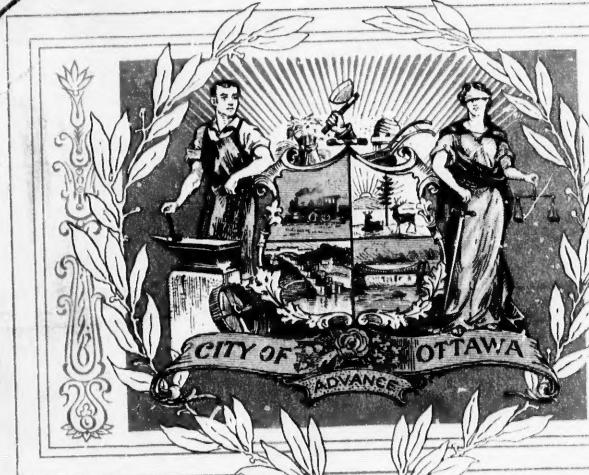


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OTTAWA

THE CAPITAL OF THE
DOMINION

With
Compliments
of

Macpherson
et C. Compte

Treasurer, D. R. A.

Fin. Bk. No. 65
N.Y.



OTTAWA, The Capital of the Dominion.

"Fair City, crown of towers."

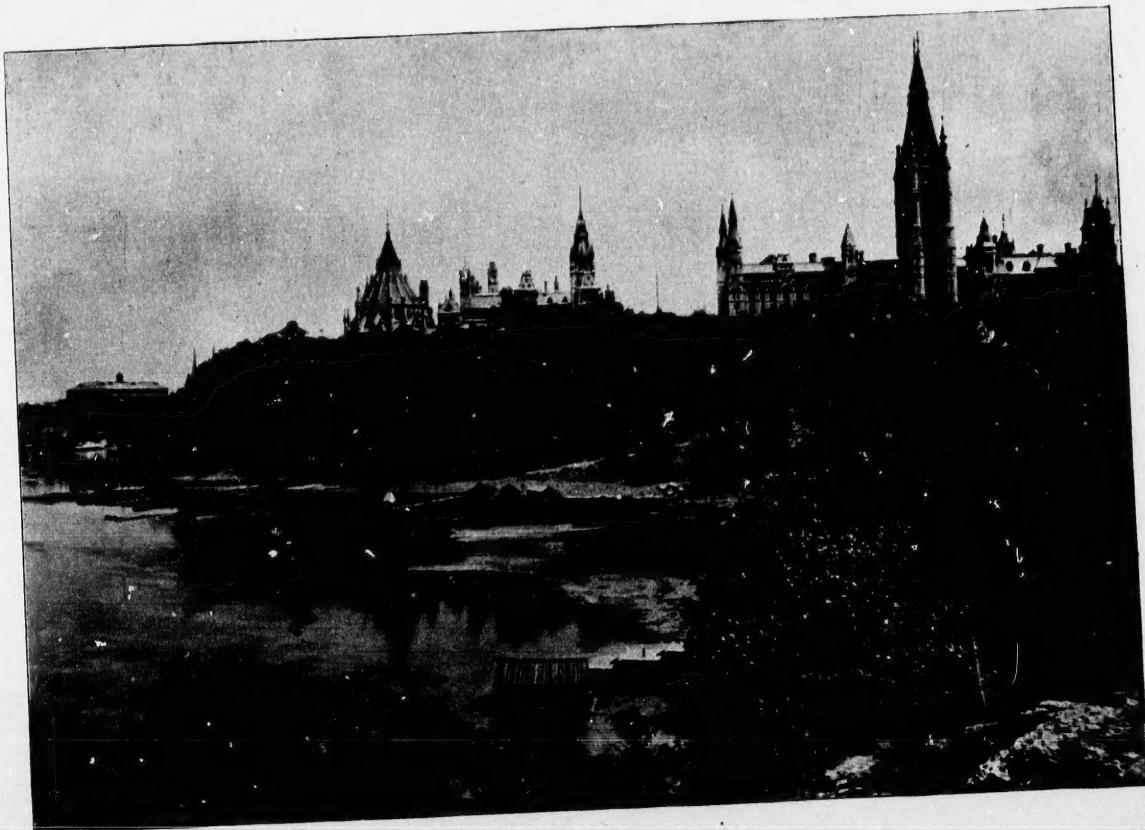
The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

Right in the midst a hill fit throne for rule,
And crowning this were stately structures, towers
And domes and Gothic arches, quaint with rich
Device of ornament. * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *
Yes, there's the seat of empire young,
A people destined to be great and free.

"*Eos, an Epic of the Dawn,*"

by Nicholas Flood Davin, Q.C., M.P.





PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS FROM RIVER.





OTTAWA, CANADA.

OTTAWA, the Capital City of British America, dates its origin from the commencement of the Rideau Canal, under Lieut.-Col. By, Royal Engineers, in the year 1826. Following the troops that accompanied By to the scene of operations came first the cluster of laborers' shanties which formed around the canal's eastern terminus at Entrance Bay, with the somewhat better dwellings in which the traders who furnished the necessities of life were accommodated. Situated at the confluence of the Rideau and Gatineau with the Grand River (now called the Ottawa), each of them draining districts rich in agricultural and timber resources, and just at the point where it became necessary to rearrange the rafts brought down from the immense timber regions of the Upper Ottawa on account of the impossibility of carrying them unbroken over the Chaudiere Falls, the village grew rapidly to be a town of importance. In 1854, a population of 10,000 being attained, the town was transformed by Parliament into a city under the name it has since borne, the change taking place 1st of January, 1855.

Under the Act in question the city was divided into five wards, each of which became entitled to representation in the Council of three Aldermen. From this period the city has gone forward with leaps and bounds, and has probably made greater headway in proportion to its population than any other city in the Dominion. In 1857 Her Majesty fixed upon it to be the permanent seat of government of United Canada, a decision ratified and confirmed by Parliament. In 1859 the public buildings required for the accommodation of Parliament and the Civil Service were commenced, and were completed in 1865, causing the removal to Ottawa of an army of public officials with their families. In 1866 Parliament met in Ottawa for the first time, thus further adding to the population and importance of the place. Ottawa added to her greatness and dignity in 1867 by becoming the Capital of the Dominion under the political system then established.

The following table shows the rapid growth of the city:

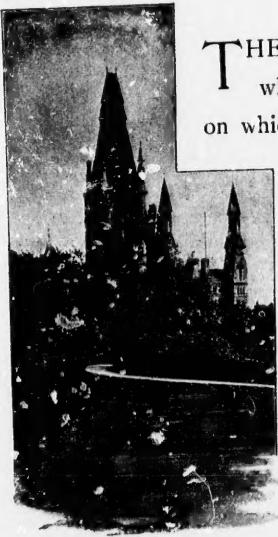
Incorporated as a town the population of By Town was,	5,000
1854,	10,000
1861,	14,669
1871,	21,545
1881,	31,307
1891,	44,154
1892,	50,000

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With the addition thereto of the population of Hull, which is practically a suburb of the political metropolis, of 11,265, the population of Ottawa stands at the present moment at 61,265. No other city east of Winnipeg has shown such a marvelous rate of growth, and warrants the belief that at the same rate of increase it will not be long before Ottawa will take third place among the cities of the Dominion. She now ranks second in Ontario. In point of wealth and commercial expansion and importance the development and increase go hand in hand. The civic assessment and customs returns are the best guides in this respect. The former shows that while the assessment in 1867 was \$5,167,686, it is now, in 1893, \$18,616,985. During the last ten years the city has nearly doubled in wealth and population. The customs returns show that in 1869-70 the total amount collected was \$98,622, while in 1876-77 the collection had increased to \$205,616, and in 1892 to \$367,629. The value of imports in the year last mentioned was \$3,741,201, and of exports \$1,942,051. Truly Ottawa has no reason to be ashamed of the showing which she is making among the cities of the Dominion.



Scenery.



THE front portions of the city of Ottawa stand on a succession of bluffs, and when viewed from the river are seen to great advantage. From the high cliffs, on which our noblest buildings have been erected, can be witnessed scenes of natural beauty unsurpassed by any on the continent; rich in all the varied charms of mountain, river and forest, and enhanced by the surrounding triumphs of architectural skill. The river Ottawa, on the southern bank of which the capital stands, ranks as the largest of the third class rivers on the continent: on the opposite bank lies the city of Hull, its more distant cottages blending with farm and forest, while at the back of the whole scene, stretching out interminably to either hand, loom up the dark Laurentian Hills. Below, the river's surface is dotted with steamboats and small craft of every description. Covering the low-lying shores to the west are huge piles of lumber, which tell of the chief industry of that portion of the capital, and further up the stream can be seen the boiling masses of water as they hurl themselves over the Chaudiere Falls. To the east the river can be seen for many miles wending its way through field and forest towards the ocean. Close at hand are the timber slides by which the square timber from

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the Upper Ottawa passes down without damage into the navigable water below. To go down these slides on a crib of timber, as almost every visitor to the capital—from the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louise, Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, down to the humblest individual—has done, is as exhilarating as it is exciting.

Ottawa is divided by the Rideau Canal running through it, and is laid out in wide, regular and uniform streets, which are planted with shade trees and provided with drinking fountains. Its geographical location, when compared with other cities, makes Ottawa one of the most easily accessible cities from all points of Canada, and with its seven railroads and many steamboat facilities possesses more and better forwarding capabilities than any of its inland sister cities.



CHAUDIERE FALLS.

The Rideau Falls, situated about one mile eastward from the centre of the city, formed by the dividing branches of the Rideau River, are exceedingly beautiful cascades. During the period of high water in spring these falls, tumbling perpendicularly down a rocky descent of between forty and fifty feet, are singularly grand and picturesque in appearance.



RIDEAU FALLS.

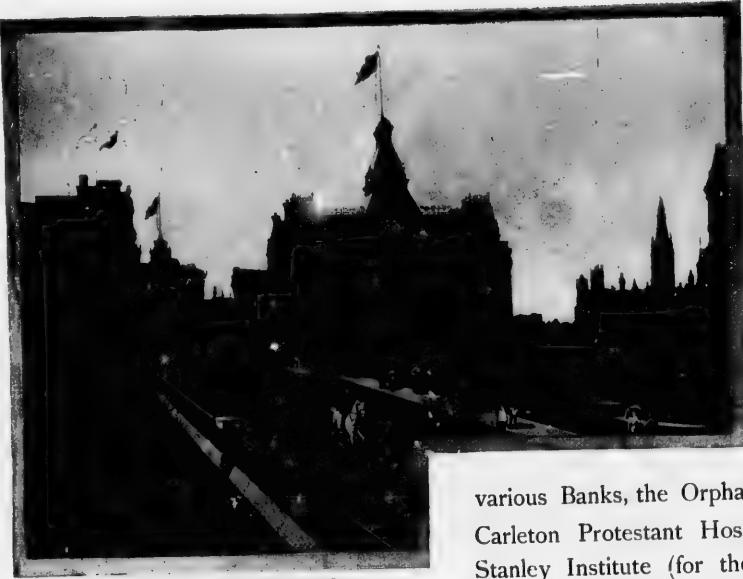
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Water, Light and Drainage.

AS Ottawa was one of the first to be lighted with gas so it was one of the first, if not the very first, to be lighted on the electrical principle, its system of lighting public streets and private residences being second to none, the city's magnificent water-power (unequalled on the continent) enabling the light to be supplied at a cheaper rate than at any other point in the Dominion.

A drainage system was established in 1874, and in the same year the city was supplied with water under a system which they own and has everywhere been praised and extolled. The works cost originally over \$1,000,000, and are planned upon a system of direct supply by pumping without the intervention of a reservoir.

The in-take for the supply of water is located some 3000 feet above the Chaudiere Falls, and is so situated that absolutely pure water is supplied in unfailing abundance. Three distinct sets of pumps were provided at the time the works were erected, but since that time, owing to the increase of population, it has been found necessary to double their capacity. In connection with the water-works there is an efficient fire department, together with an electrical alarm of the most satisfactory description.



POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

Home, the Rideau Club, the Athletic Club, and several of the Roman Catholic Asylums and Monastic Institutions, as well as many of the Primary Schools, are all buildings either elegant in design or of more or less architectural pretensions.

Public Buildings.

THE City Hall is a building handsome and imposing in character, erected at a cost of \$90,000. The Court-house and Gaol, the latter considered the model prison structure of the Province, as well as the Normal and Model Schools, the University of Ottawa, the Collegiate Institute, the Post-Office and Custom House, the City and County Registry Offices, the

various Banks, the Orphans' Home, the Home for the Aged, the Carleton Protestant Hospital, the General Hospital, the Lady Stanley Institute (for the training of nurses), the Convalescent

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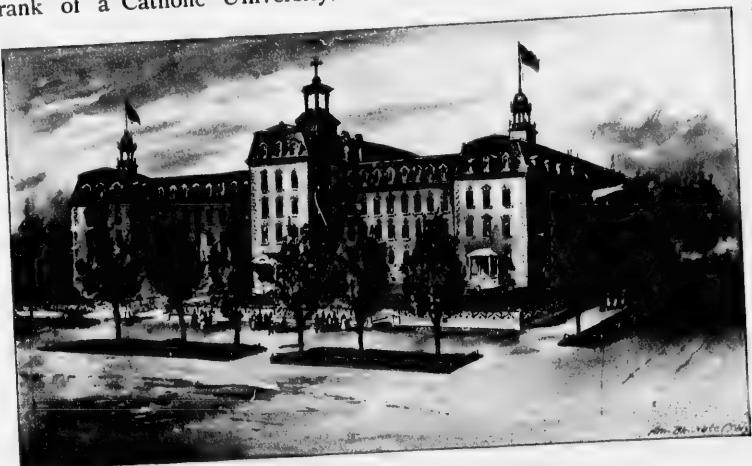
CITY HALL.



Education.

IN educational matters Ottawa stands pre-eminently in the front rank. At the head of the Educational Institutions stands the University of Ottawa, founded as a college in 1848 and erected into a University in 1866. In February, 1889, his Holiness the Pope raised the institution to the rank of a Catholic University, thereby giving it the same canonical status as Laval, Washington

and Freiburg. The University, as now established, is empowered to grant degrees in theology, philosophy, law, arts, medicine, science and civil engineering. There are, also, a large number of public and separate schools, together with the Model and Normal School, the Collegiate Institute, Coligny Young Ladies' College, the Harmon School and several private academies.



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LADY STANLEY INSTITUTE.

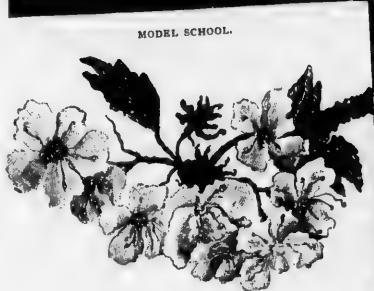
supplied at a cost of \$12,500—cost of church, \$235,000; Christ Church (Anglican), St. Andrew's (Presbyterian), Knox Church (Presbyterian), St. Bridget's (Roman Catholic), St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic), the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic), St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic), St. Paul's (Presbyterian), Bank Street (Presbyterian), Erskine (Presbyterian), Dominion (Methodist), St. Albans (Anglican), St. George's (Anglican), Grace (Anglican), St. John's (Anglican), St. Bartholomew's (Anglican), New Edinburgh, which latter possesses a fine chime of bells, presented to the church by her Royal Highness the Princess Louise before leaving Ottawa. There are also Baptist, Congregational and German Churches.

Churches.

IN church edifices the Capital is well provided. It possesses no less than thirty-five, representing almost every Christian denomination. The buildings are large, solid in construction and exceedingly handsome in appearance and of costly character. Among the imposing of church structures may be mentioned the Basilica (the principal church in the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Province of Ottawa), which possesses a magnificent organ, lately



MODEL SCHOOL.



RIDEAU STREET CONVENT.

Street Cars.

OTTAWA is justly proud of her electric street-car system, and well may she be, as it is without exception the best constructed, equipped and managed system throughout the Dominion. It was commenced in May, 1891, and now covers about twelve miles of street. By a recent act of the City Council an ordinance was passed authorizing the reconstruction into an electric road of the horse-car line now in operation. The work of reconstruction is now in active progress, and by the Fall of 1893 the whole will be transformed into an electric system. The new line will run through the city of Hull, thereby connecting the two cities. It will reach all outlying points, including Lansdowne Park in the south and Rockliffe in the north-east. The railway runs both winter and summer, the electric current being generated at the company's power-house at the Chaudiere Falls.



The Press.

AT the present time Ottawa possesses four first-class daily newspapers, three English and one French, and ten other papers, one of which is Danish, the only one of its kind in the Dominion, and one German. The newspapers of to-day represent every phase of political thought and opinion, for while the *Citizen* and the *Free Press* are respectively conservative and liberal, the *Journal* and *Le Canada* are both independent.

Private Residences.

RESIDENCE property is in constant demand, and the addition to the city's population each year assures the steady advancement of values wherever property is laid out. Owing to the moderate price of real estate and the economy with which houses can be constructed through the advantages of having the various materials at home, together with the assistance of building associations, mechanics, tradesmen and clerks have obtained or are obtaining homes of their own. The condition of happiness and moral healthfulness are very much in favor of the city whose people own or live in separate houses, as opposed to those cities in which tenement and apartment life is prevalent among all classes. Ottawa already boasts of many residences, which, for beauty of situation, combined with other advantages, will compare favorably with those of other cities of the Dominion, many being the homes from time to time of Canada's most distinguished public men.

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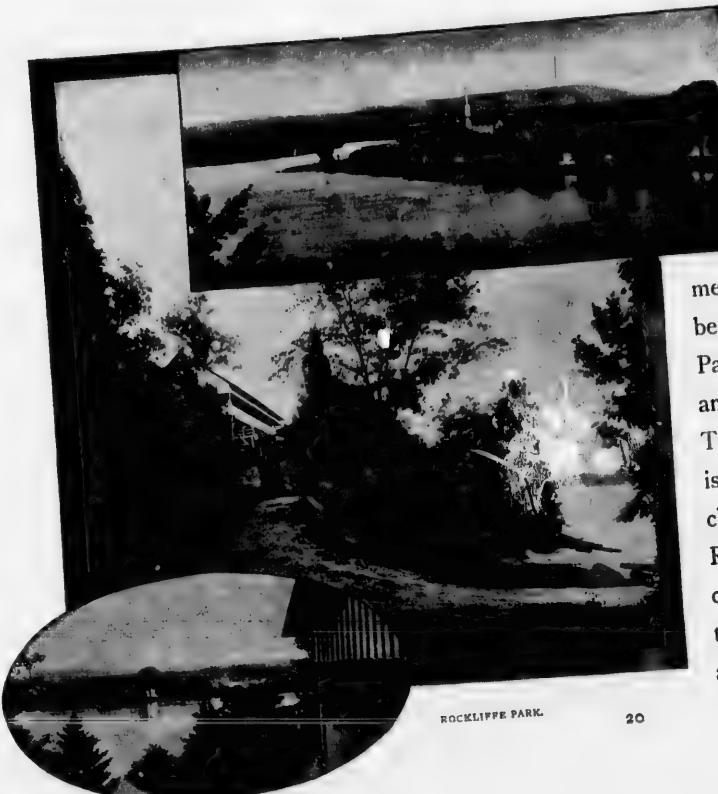
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RESIDENCES.

Parks.

OTTAWA has a number of public parks and squares, some of them highly ornamental, and for beauty of surroundings cannot be excelled. Parliament Hill has already been mentioned, and a great deal of what has been said of it will apply to Major's Hill Park, both of which are under the control and supervision of the Federal Government. The view from the latter as from the former is simply enchanting. Lansdowne Park, charmingly situated on the banks of the Rideau Canal a short distance from the centre of the city, is the headquarters of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, an institution dating its existence from 1888,



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MAJOR HILL PARK.

and which at its annual show bestows prizes and premiums to the amount of \$12,500, besides a large number of gold medals. Cartier Square is principally used as a parade ground for the local volunteers and for athletic and national society purposes. It covers many acres of ground, and on its eastern side is occupied by the Ottawa Drill Hall, a brick building 178x75 and 50 feet high.

By the recent extension of the electric car system, Rockliffe Park has become a favorite public resort.

The beauty of the outlook down and beyond the Ottawa River is beyond description. This beautiful place of recreation is now largely patronized in warm weather by the citizens of Ottawa. Its dry and elevated position, its cooling shade and sylvan retreat, render it peculiarly conducive to enjoyment and health.



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Natural Wealth.

THERE is no part of Canada in which the actual means of wealth are so abundant as in the immediate neighborhood of Ottawa City. The water power for manufacturing purposes could not possibly be exceeded. The Ottawa River is augmented in the vicinity by numerous smaller streams, among which are the Gatineau, the Du Lievres, the Black, the Bonnechere, the Rouge, the Mattawa and the Rideau. Chief among the resources of the immense tract of country drained by these various streams stands the large and seemingly inexhaustible supply of lumber of the Ottawa Valley, whose development has made this one of the largest, if not the largest, lumber market in the world. To form some idea of the extent of this great natural source of public wealth and commercial importance, it is only necessary to study the following figures regarding the yield of timber from the Upper Ottawa territory from 1826 to 1881 inclusively:

Ontario,	-	7,173,182 pieces pine.	Other woods,	-	494,824
Quebec,	-	3,955,166 " "	" "	-	209,338
Total,	-	11,128,348 pieces pine.	Total,	-	704,162
		Saw logs—Ontario,	-	-	22,505,108
		" Quebec,	-	-	19,512,159
			Total,	-	41,512,267

On this yield there were paid the crown in timber, slide and boom dues, according to the late Mr. A. J. Russell, Government Crown Timber Agent, \$11,058,802. It is estimated that a further sum of \$8,000,000 has been paid in dues since 1881. It will thus be seen that the Ottawa Valley has never come empty-handed to the Government when asking for public grants or assistance of any description. The development of the sawn lumber trade before spoken of is due chiefly to Americans; indeed the whole lumber trade is now and has been for years back principally in the hands of persons who were formerly citizens of the United States. According to the record, the first saw mill at the Chaudiere Falls was erected in 1853 by an American, who, in that year, cut the first lumber ever exported from this district to the United States market, although deals for the British market had been manufactured on the Gatineau and at Hawkesbury a few years before. From that beginning the sawn lumber trade has increased to such an extent that at the present time the capacity of the several mills within the city limits alone reaches 200,000,000 feet per season, while the hands employed at the mills and in the woods number many thousands.

MINERALS.—Among the principal minerals to be found in the vicinity of Ottawa are gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, nickel, plumbago, phosphate, mica, manganese, heavy spar, calc, gypsum (or plaster of paris), marble, and in fact almost everything except coal. Owing to this latter circumstance the active development of the magnificent iron deposits in Hull, so long known and admired, has been

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deferred ; but the time must speedily come when the requirements of the country will necessitate the opening up and energetic working of these mines to the fullest extent of their capacity. A local writer roughly estimates the cubic contents of the hill at Ironsides, as far as the ore has been traced from front backwards, at about 288,000 tons. This is only surface ore ; but it would not be extravagant, he says, to estimate the exposed or easily accessible ore at 100,000,000 tons. Of late, owing to the large interests created by the discovery and working of the nickel, plumbago, mica, phosphate, asbestos and other mines in the near vicinity, Ottawa has become a veritable mining centre, having mining bureaux and journals to assist in making known the great and varied resources of the district in this respect. An important and remunerative trade has developed in consequence, the exportation to England and the United States of mica alone now amounting to over \$20,000 a month. The Capital being the headquarters of the Geological and Natural History Survey of the Dominion, with a large resident staff of officers, gives additional weight and influence to this interest here.

AGRICULTURE.—The Ottawa Valley is rich in agricultural resources. It is a well-known fact that no finer wheat fields can be found in any portion of the older Provinces than those existing in this rich and fertile section. While on this subject we must not neglect noticing the existence at Ottawa of an institution which confers many important benefits upon the farming community throughout the Dominion, viz.: the Experimental Farm. Legislative authority was obtained in 1887 for the

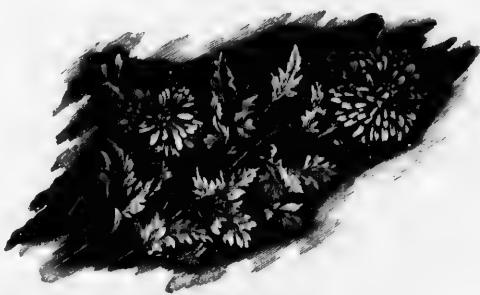
establishment of five Government Experimental Farms in various parts of the Dominion. The first step taken was the purchase of 500 acres of land outside the city of Ottawa, upon which has been established the Central Farm, which is now in working order as a complete trial farm, the arrangements having all been made according to the newest designs and the latest knowledge. The Director, under whom was placed the control of all the Experimental Farms throughout the Dominion, resides on the farm, also the Agriculturist and Dairy Commissioner, the Entomologist and Botanist, the Chemist, the Horticulturist and the Poultry Manager. There is a laboratory, fitted with the best appliances for the purpose of testing soils, fertilizers, etc., and for making analyses generally; and there is a department fitted for testing the vitality of seeds. During 1890-92, a large number of samples of seeds were received from farmers for testing, as well as several samples of soil, and the results communicated to the senders free of charge. The Entomologist investigates such insect pests as are found most injurious to farm crops, making trial of various insecticides and methods of treatment with a view of checking and preventing ravages, and the result of his investigations is made known for the benefit of the public. In a word, the work undertaken is that of conducting researches and verifying experiments designed to test the relative value of the different breeds of stock, examining into scientific and economic questions of dairying, testing the merits and adaptability of new or untried varieties of wheat and other cereal field crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits and vegetables, shrubs and trees, and disseminating samples of such products as are considered especially worthy of introduction.

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EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Experiments are conducted in the planting of trees for timber and for shelter, especially fruit trees adapted to the variety of climate in different parts of Canada, and general experiments and researches bearing on agricultural industry. The results are published, from time to time, in the form of bulletins, mailed to any address on application, and the mailing list now bears the names of upwards of 25,000 farmers scattered throughout the Dominion. The farm occupies a fine position on the Merivale Road, about two miles from the centre of Ottawa, and can be reached in summer either by boat or land conveyance.



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Financial Institutions.

There are ten chartered Banks in the City of Ottawa, viz.:

Banks.	Paid up Capital.	Rest.	When Es-tablished.
The Bank of Montreal - - -	\$12,000,000	\$6,000,000	1817
The Canadian Bank of Commerce - -	6,000,000	1,100,000	1867
The Merchants Bank of Canada - -	6,000,000	2,900,000	1861
The Bank of Ottawa - - - -	1,345,960	712,033	1874
The Quebec Bank - - - -	2,500,000	550,000	1818
The Bank of British North America - -	5,000,000	1,375,000	1837
The Ontario Bank - - - -	1,500,000	345,000	1857
The Molsons Bank - - - -	2,000,000	1,100,000	1855
The Union Bank of Canada - -	1,200,000	250,000	1865
La Banque Nationale - - - -	1,200,000	30,000	1860



BANKS.





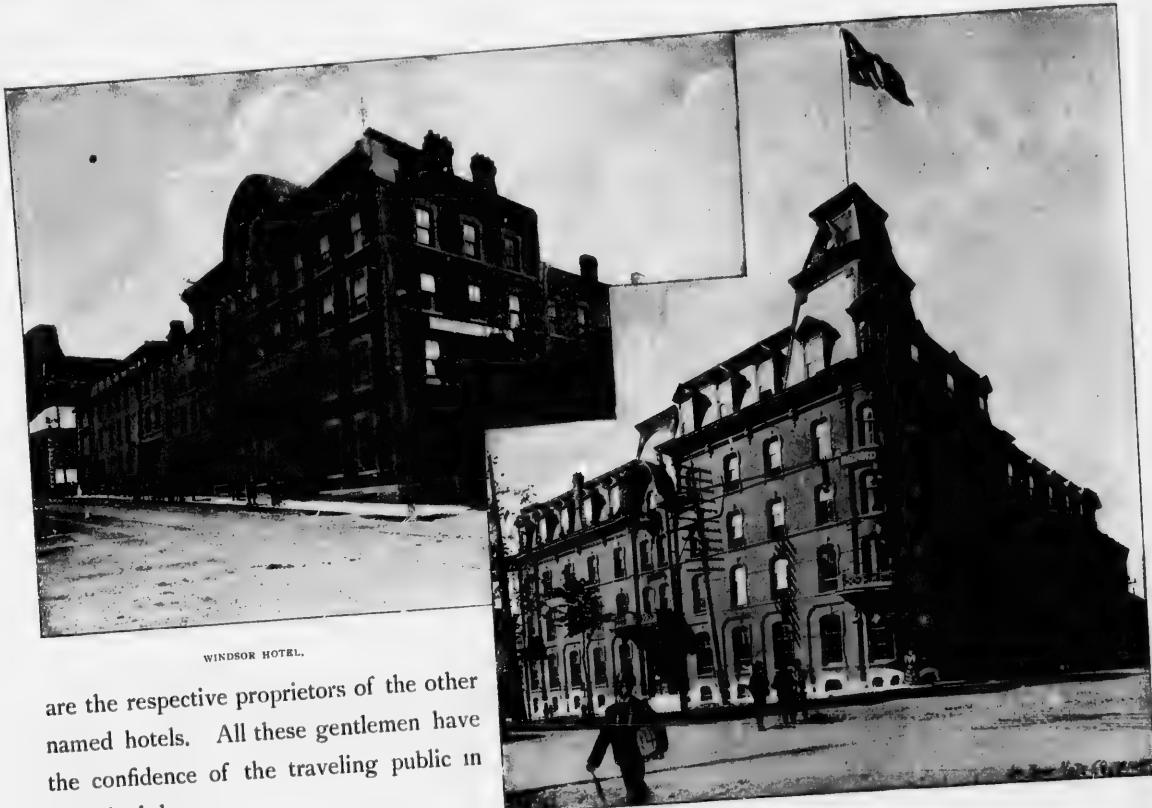
RUSSELL HOUSE.

Hotels.

OTTAWA is well supplied with large and commodious hotels, the principal of which are the Russell House (familiarly known as the Palace Hotel of Canada), with accommodation for five hundred guests; the Windsor, located within five minutes' walk of the Parliament buildings, and the Grand Union, each with accommodation for two hundred guests. These well-known hosteries are the homes, for a number of months in the year, of the political representatives of the Dominion.

The proprietor of the first-named is Mr. F. X. St. Jacques, who is widely known throughout Canada and the United States.

Mr. Samuel Daniels and Mr. John Graham



WINDSOR HOTEL.

are the respective proprietors of the other named hotels. All these gentlemen have the confidence of the traveling public in a marked degree.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.



CANADA ATLANTIC STEEL BRIDGE ACROSS ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Transportation.

PERHAPS in nothing has Ottawa made such remarkable strides as in the matter of railway development and construction. At present no less than seven railway systems run into the city, giving direct access to every part of the continent. These are: 1st, the Canadian Pacific Railway, North Shore through route, reaching from ocean to ocean; 2d, Canada Atlantic, Ottawa to Montreal, Boston and New York; 3d, St. Lawrence & Ottawa, Ottawa to Prescott and Ogdensburg; 4th, Canadian Pacific to the St. Lawrence, via Smith's Falls and Brockville; 5th, Gatineau Valley from Ottawa north to the lumber regions; 6th, Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound, from Ottawa west through the Ottawa and Bonnechere Valleys and the pine forests of the Opeongo Mountains; 7th, Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway, northwest along the Ottawa River to Pembroke and the lumber regions of that district. In addition, there are under construction the Montreal & Ottawa Railway, and the Kingston, Smith's Falls & Ottawa Railway, south to Lake Ontario, and the Parry Sound Railway through to the

Georgian Bay and the far-famed Muskoka district. Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., in their late trade bulletin speak of Ottawa as being destined to become one of the busiest cities in the Dominion, and the building of the projected railways mentioned will, they say, be no mean factor in the cause, as their completion will make Ottawa the centre of one of the richest sections of the country. The Kingston, Smith's Falls & Ottawa Railway will open up one of the finest agricultural sections in the country, giving untold facilities through which it passes for shipping produce to the city, thus increasing its business as a great distributing centre, while the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway, when completed, will revolutionize the Northwest trade and open up an immense new lumber district. One of the principal advantages possessed by Ottawa, and which must conduce to her further prosperity and advancement, is her central position in relation to other great Canadian cities, being almost equidistant between Montreal and Toronto and between Halifax and Winnipeg. Looking south, Ottawa is 54 miles from Prescott (on the St. Lawrence River), 95 miles from Kingston and 450 miles from New York. During the summer season the tourist has the option of reaching Ottawa by boat or rail. If the journey be undertaken by boat the traveler from the East can take the magnificent steamers of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, traveling all day on the broad river of the Ottawa, so often likened to the far-famed Hudson, with its rare and diversified scenery and many historical landmarks; and, if from the West, by boat from Kingston through the Canal and beautiful Rideau Lakes, now one of the most favorite tourist resorts in Canada.

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NATIONAL BUILDINGS.

of them Lovell says: "Their splendor, their fine, commanding site, together with the beauty of the surrounding scenery, place them in a very enviable position compared with other structures used for similar purposes, and must ever be objects of interest to the tourist and stranger, and pride to the people of Canada." They are four in number: the Parliament Building, the Eastern Departmental

National Buildings.

TO the tourist Ottawa's chiefest attractions are the national buildings, erected by the country for the use and accommodation of the Parliament and public servants of Canada, respecting whose artistic merits so much has been said and sung. In approaching Ottawa, from whatever quarter, the Parliament

buildings are the most conspicuous. They stand out against the clear sky in all the beauty of seemingly varied architecture. Towers, pinnacles, buttresses and gables are in the distance apparently heaped upon each other, and only become well defined on nearer approach. In speaking

Building, the Western Departmental Building, and the Langevin Block; the last so called after the Minister of the Crown under whose supervision the building was constructed. With the exception of the Langevin Block, which stands on Wellington Street, almost facing the Parliament House, these buildings are all on the "Hill," forming three sides of a quadrangle; but they are not joined, the vacant spaces at the corners being of considerable extent; the fourth side of the quadrangle opens on Wellington Street. They cover a space, with surrounding walks and drives, of thirty acres. The style of architecture—as Anthony Trollope, the novelist, allows—is almost pure Gothic. The central, or main, building is devoted to the service of the Senate and the House of Commons. It stands on the north side of the quadrangle, upon which it presents a front of 472 feet in length and two stories in height above the basement, its breadth being 370 feet at the centre and 181 feet across the main eastern and western entrances; height of tower over entrance, 220 feet. From this tower—which can be ascended by any one upon application to the proper officer—it is said the view of at least half a dozen counties can be obtained. The Eastern Building has two principal façades at right angles to each



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LIBRARY.

other, one 319 feet in length and the other 245 feet on Wellington Street. The Western block is somewhat similar in shape to the Eastern, having a frontage of 220 feet on the Square and 277 feet upon Wellington Street. The public departments are distributed among the several buildings as follows: Eastern Building—Governor-General's office, Privy Council, Secretary of State, Justice, Finance, Interior, and Auditor-General. Western Block—Railways and Canals, Public Works, Militia, Trade and Commerce, Customs, Inland Revenue, Marine and Fisheries, Mounted Police, and Archives. Langevin Block—Post Office, Agriculture, and Indian Affairs. The Patent Office is attached to the Department of Agriculture and in the same building. The Geological and Natural History Survey, with its splendid museum, which is daily attended by many visitors, occupies the old barracks on Sussex Street.

WESTERN BLOCK~
DEPARTMENTAL
BUILDINGS.



MAIN BUILDINGS~

HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.



EASTERN BLOCK~
DEPARTMENTAL
BUILDING.



In 1875 an extension was made to the Western building under the administration of Mr. MacKenzie, hence the name of the tower then put up facing the Chaudiere. This tower is 274 feet in altitude, the highest in Ottawa. The Library building in the rear of the Houses of Parliament was not completed until 1877. It was this building—an octagonal one in shape, like the chapter-house of a cathedral—which Mr. Trollope declared would alone be worthy a trip across the Atlantic. It is circular inside, and 290 feet in diameter. The main wall is about four feet thick, and possesses an exterior face of sixteen sides, at each angle of which there is a flying buttress spanning the roof of the lean-to and joining the main wall at a height calculated to resist the thrust of the roof. The library is floored with Canadian woods in oak, ash, cherry and walnut. The fittings and bookcases are in pine, the latter in three stories with eight divisions, the spaces forming small alcoves enclosed with iron railing. The library was designed to contain 103,000 volumes, but there are now no less



INTERIOR OF LIBRARY.



LOOKING EAST FROM TOWER OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

than 155,000 stored therein. A life-size marble statue of the Queen, executed by the late Marshall Wood, an English artist, adorns the centre of the library. A replica of this noble work is at Calcutta. According to Mr. F. A. Dixon, in "Picturesque Canada," the most advantageous position from which to view these buildings is from Nepean Point. Sufficiently near to take in as a whole, and yet far enough off to be merged in the grace-giving veil of the atmosphere, their effect in the warm glow of the sun as it sets in the West is described as being simply delightful to the painter's eye. Bit by bit their dainty towers and pinnacles and buttresses fade out in the subdued tones of evening, changing from a "symphony in red to a harmonizing gray," 'til moonlight makes them all glorious as a "nocturne in silver and black." The growing wants of the service necessitated the construction of the Langevin Block in 1883, at an expenditure of \$787,000. This is a massive building of the Louis XIV. style, and therefore not in keeping with



LANGEVIN BLOCK.



DRILL HALL.

Art Gallery and Fishery Exhibit; and the Drill Hall on Cartier Square, devoted to military purposes, and in which exists a museum containing a variety of interesting relics connected with the military *regime*. The total number of public officials employed at Ottawa, including help and labor of various kinds, reaches about 1400, and to meet their salaries and provide for the cost of legislation requires an annual expenditure of \$1,400,000.

the others. The total cost of the Ottawa buildings up to 1892 was about \$5,000,000. Among other Federal buildings in Ottawa are those on Bank Street, devoted to the Supreme and Exchequer Courts; that on Sussex Street, before referred to, occupied by the Geological and Natural History Survey; the building at the corner of O'Connor and Queen Streets, used for the National



WINTER SCENE, PARLIAMENT HILL.

Rideau Hall.

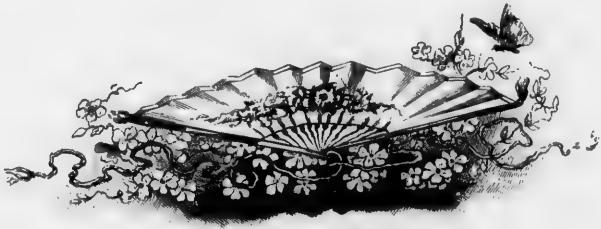
THE official place of residence of the Governor-General of Canada for the time being, is an important centre to society people, seeing that around it revolves all that is important and noteworthy

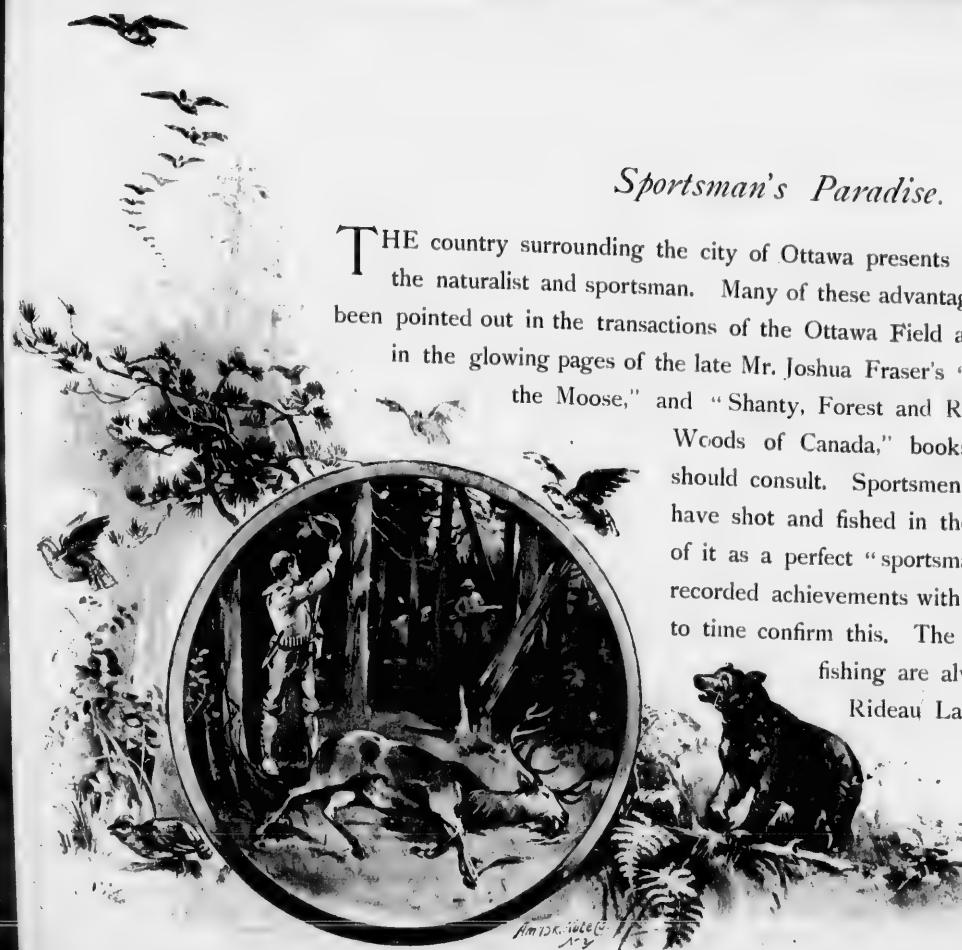
in the social life of the Capital. The House is an unpretentious looking structure, but exceedingly cozy and comfortable withal, as succeeding viceroys have been pleased to testify. Rideau Hall is a handsome domain, situated near New Edinburgh, at the other side of the Rideau River, near the falls of that name, and about a mile and a half from the Parliament Building. There are about 78 acres of land surrounding the Hall, which is divided into parks, drives and fields for athletic sports. From "Princess



RIDEAU HALL AND GROUNDS.

Vista" (an opening cut through the woods at the instance of the Princess Louise) a charming view of the Ottawa River and of the distant mountain range beyond is afforded. Besides the never-ending round of balls, dinners and general entertaining which belongs to Government House, there have been various modes of outdoor entertainment at Rideau Hall, principally since Lord Dufferin's time, among which skating, curling and tobogganning have been conspicuous in their proper season, much to the enjoyment of the many guests. A great number of eminent personages and public celebrities, including the great men of the country, have either reposed under the kindly vice-regal roof or shaken their "eminent legs" (to trespass on the phraseology of the day) under its broad mahogany.





Sportsman's Paradise.

THE country surrounding the city of Ottawa presents unrivalled attractions to the naturalist and sportsman. Many of these advantages and attractions have been pointed out in the transactions of the Ottawa Field and Naturalist Club, and in the glowing pages of the late Mr. Joshua Fraser's "Three Months Among the Moose," and "Shanty, Forest and River Life in the Back Woods of Canada," books which all sportsmen should consult. Sportsmen from all countries who have shot and fished in the Ottawa district speak of it as a perfect "sportsman's paradise," and the recorded achievements with rod and gun from time to time confirm this. The best of trout and bass

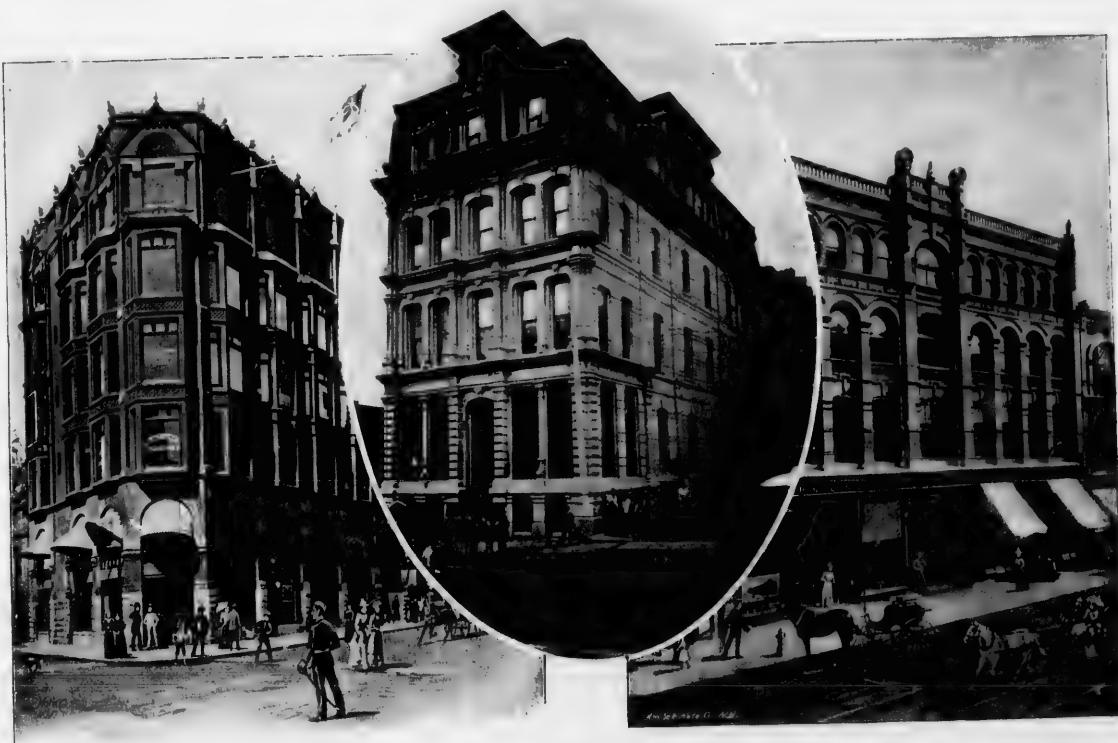
fishing are always obtainable at the Rideau Lakes and in the Gatineau region, and the same places abound in black

duck and partridge. In the proper season the moose, caribou and deer abound in the woods both here and in the Upper Ottawa. The construction of the Gatineau Valley and the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railways open up two stretches of country that will be very dear to every sportsman. "Nothing," says the late W. P. Lett, "can surpass the wilderness and grandeur of the rapids and shutes, nor can anything be more picturesque and beautiful than the mountains, valleys and lakes of the Upper Gatineau region." Among the lakes, some of which are immense sheets of clear water studded over with green islands, from an acre to hundreds of acres in extent, the finest fishing is obtainable. They teem with grey trout from five to fifty pounds in weight, speckled trout, black bass, pike, pickerel,



perch, white fish, etc. In this connection it may be remembered that the Ontario Government has recently taken steps towards the establishment in the Ottawa Valley of a Provincial Park Reservation and Fish and Game Preserve, after the manner of the "Yellow Stone" and "Yosemite" National Parks in the United States, and of "Banff" National Park in the Dominion. The new park will embrace a large territory, and will be easily accessible from Ottawa on completion of the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway. Should similar steps be taken by the Province of Quebec, their selection for a park site would undoubtedly be in the neighborhood of the head waters of the Gatineau, Du Lievres and St. Maurice Rivers, which are within easy distance of the city, thus making Ottawa the distributing point to the finest fishing and hunting grounds in the Dominion.





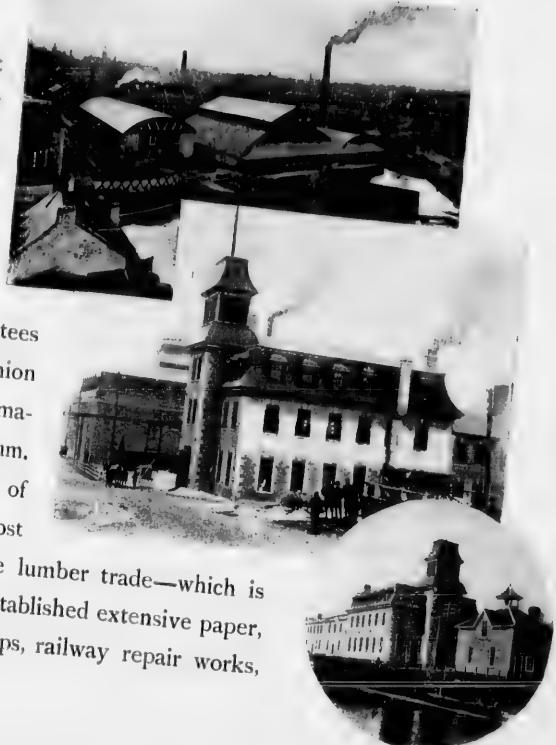
CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

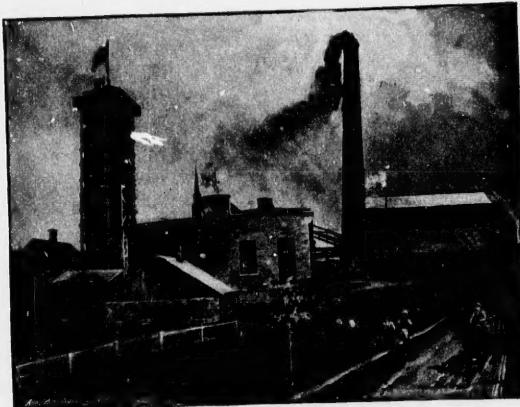
BUSINESS BLOCKS

CARLETON CHAMBERS.

Industries.

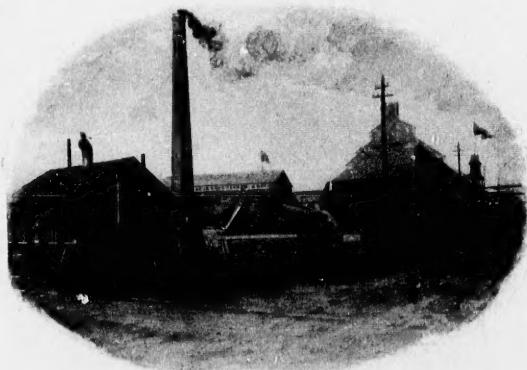
OTTAWA is undoubtedly destined to be a great manufacturing centre. Its magnificent water-power location and natural resources, together with the facilities afforded for reaching all parts of the Dominion by the various railways and water-ways now centering there or under construction verify this. No city in the Dominion is easier of access, and the competition which exists between the different lines of transportation guarantees manufacturers the lowest rates to all parts of the Dominion on their output, while the cost of transportation of raw material, owing to its proximity, is reduced to a minimum. The city is but just beginning to receive the attention of extensive and conservative capitalists as one of the most favorable locations for manufacturing. In addition to the lumber trade—which is the largest in the Dominion, if not in the world—we have established extensive paper, wooden-ware, indurated ware and match industries, car shops, railway repair works,





Such advantages have tended not a little in the past towards the attainment of Ottawa's present position as an important social, educational, commercial, judicial and political centre, but when cultivated to the full must, as already stated, lead to great results. Although much has been accomplished in the past, much remains to be done in the future.

carriage factories, stove factories, granite works, foundries, office furniture, etc.; planing mills, flour mills, etc. The city's many advantages, natural and acquired, and the enterprise of its people, point unmistakably to the highest and best results and to the city's expansion into a vast metropolitan community, combining within its area everything needful to its prosperity and progress in the future.



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The Public Domain of Canada.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining reliable up-to-date information regarding the Dominion of Canada, as a whole, should apply for it to the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. This is the department of the Federal Government which controls immigration and the public domain, and its publications, which are freely distributed, contain much useful matter for the ordinary inquirer, the educationalist or the intending emigrant.

While the various provinces have their "Crown Lands," as they are called, the great bulk of the public domain of the Dominion lies in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, where many millions of acres of wheat, grazing, fruit and mineral lands of great richness still await the advent of the settler, although colonization is making rapid progress. These lands are now of easy access by the railways which have been built, but mainly by the great trans-continental line, the Canadian Pacific and its branches. These and their connections reach nearly every part of the Great Fertile Belt, the Valleys of the Red, Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers and the Plains of the Far West—vast areas—productive in their uncultivated state of rich grasses, which in the past have nurtured countless herds of buffalo, and now sustain the rancher's cattle, and with a minimum of trouble on his part, produce for him abundance of beef of a quality second to none in the world. When cultivated the lands of the Canadian Northwest are marvelously productive, and the grain and root crops are truly

astonishing to persons seeing them for the first time. The mineral wealth of the country is also very great. The terms of acquiring land from the Government for agricultural purposes, either as a free grant or by purchase, are exceedingly liberal; the climate is the healthiest in the world, and it will be no wonder, in view of all these facts, if, in the near future, a great and prosperous population will be found occupying the new unoccupied portions of Canada's great public domain.



FRAIRIE FARM.

